Evaluation and Standard and Guidelines Health Assessment

SUMMARY SHEET

Allotment Name: ZX Christmas Lake Date Signed:

RESULTS

1. Carrying Capacity: Calculated is AUMs or Insufficient Data. Estimate is AUMs.

2. Livestock Average Actual Use: year average is AUMs.

3. Exchange of Use: AUMs.

4. Wild Horse Average Actual Use: AUMs.

5. Active Livestock Use: AUMs.

6. Resource Concerns: List

7. Time Period Covered 1990-2000

8. Standards: Achieved/Not Achieved

   A. Watershed Function - Uplands
   B. Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas
   C. Ecological Processes
   D. Water Quality
   E. Native, Special Status, and Locally Important Species

9 Trend: Uplands

10. Trend: Riparian

11. Grazing Treatments:

12. Guidelines: Is management conforming with them?

13. Monitoring:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Level of Livestock Use: AUMS.

2. Exchange of Use: AUMS.

3. Wild Horse Use: AUMS. Wildlife Use: AUMS.

4. Changes in grazing treatments:

5. New monitoring needed:

6. Range improvements needed:

7. Changes in management category:

ALLOTMENT ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, AND EVALUATION

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

ALLOTMENT NUMBER:10103 ALLOTMENT NAME: ZX Christmas Lake

A. Background

The ZX Christmas Lake #10103 Allotment is located 8 miles west of Christmas Valley, Oregon. See Appendix A for a general location map. It is used by one grazing permittee, JR Simplot Trust. .
This allotment contains 524,180 acres of BLM lands and 54,640 acres of private or land. These are divided into 19 pastures. Of these 19 pastures, 10 are predominately crested wheatgrass, and 9 predominately native rangelands.

The vegetation types on this allotment are primarily Big sagebrush/ Thurbers needlegrass (Artemisia tridentata/Stipa thurberiana), Low sagebrush/ squirreltail (Artemisia arbuscula/Sitanion hystrix. Western juniper(Juniperous occidentalis) / big sagebrush/ Idaho Fescue (Festuca idahoensis). Greasewood/ basin wildrye (Sarcobatus vermiculatus/ Elymus cinereus), and crested wheatgrass (Agropyron cristatum).

The ZX Christmas Lake Allotment supports a diversity of wildlife, including antelope, deer, elk, sage grouse and a variety of small mammals, birds and reptiles common to south central Oregon.

B. Present Situation

1. Permittees and The Total Number of AUMs of Specified Livestock Grazing

Permittee	Active Livestock AUMs	Suspended Nonuse	Total AUMs Specified for Livestock Grazing	Total Use
JR Simplot Trust	31,069	6,588	37,657	37,657

2. Allotment Category: I

Primary factors determining the category: (from 1990 evaluation)

a. Range condition is unsatisfactory

b. Forage production potential is moderate to high and present production is low to moderate

c. Present management is unsatisfactory

d. Serious resource use conflicts and controversy exist with wilderness, ORV use, wild horses in the Paisley Desert HMA, antelope kidding, sage grouse leks, Lost Forest Research Natural Area (RNA), and the military radar base.

e. Opportunities exist for positive economic returns.

3. Area Rank: The ZX Christmas Lake was ranked #1 of the 25 allotments ranked in the former High Desert Resource Area. No new ranking was done when the Warner Lakes and High Desert Resource areas were combined.

4. Major Resource Concerns in addition to (2d. Above)

a. T&E Plant species: The sensitive plant species Prostrate Buckweat (Eriogonum prociduum) is found in the Elk Butte pasture.

b. Special management Areas include the Lost Forest RNA, and the Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area (WSA)

c. Cultural concerns are found in the Fossil Lake Closure Area.

5. Season of Use

This allotment is used in spring, summer and fall. Cattle are permitted from 3/1-12/1, however most grazing occurs between 3/1-10/31.

6. Land Use Plans and Other Documents Examined

a Lakeview Environmental Impact Statement (EIS),1982

b. High Desert Management Framework Plan (MFP),

1981

c. Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Updates, 1982,1987, 1996-1999

d. ZX Allotment Management Plan (AMP), 1984
e. ZX Christmas Lake Allotment #10103 Evaluation, 1990

7. Forage Allocations from the Land Use Plan

Livestock 29,169

Wildlife 529

Wild Horses 408

8. Decisions

a. As a result of the 1982-RPS-ROD a proposed decision was issued reducing livestock active preference from 32,657 AUMs to 29,169 AUMs. Season of use was also adjusted from 3/1-10/31 to 3/1-11/30.

b. In 1984 the allotment was renamed the ZX Christmas Lake Allotment from the previous View Point Allotment. An AMP was written and signed for the allotment. The AMP recommended several range improvement projects, and testing of 8,488 AUMs of temporary grazing to determine carrying capacity.

c. In 1990 the ZX AMP was canceled, because several pastures had a downward trend.

d. In 1993 grazing preference increased to by 1900 AUMs to 31,069 AUMs. The increase was a result of crested wheatgrass seeding in the Brim Seeding.

II. OBJECTIVES

A. Land Use Plan Objectives

1. Maintain or improve wildlife habitat
3. Maintain or improve ecosite conditon

4. Maintain the Paisley Desert wild horse herd by providing 408 AUMs of forage in the Vaughn pastures on a sustained yield basis.
4. Maintain or increase the 529 AUMs of wildlife forage on a sustained yield basis.

III. GRAZING SYSTEM AND PASTURE USE SUMMARIES

A. Grazing System

1. Crested wheatgrass seedings are mainly used for a short period of time each year from 3/1-5/21. With most use prior to May.

2. Native pastures us a variety of grazing strategies including early season, deferment, rest, and deferred rotation. Fossil lake pasture has been grazed early (prior to May) most years. Browns Valley, North Sinks and South Sinks have been deferred. Little Benjamin Pasture has been either deferred or rested 3 years out of 11, and Elk Butte pasture has been deferred or rested 3 years out of 11. The Vaughn pastures have been used every other year. Bull Lake was used every year during May-July since 1996, but rotated with rest prior to 1996.

B. Pasture Use Summaries

See Appendix F for a detailed summary of grazing use in each pasture. Information is summarized with the available information. Grazing dates at measured utilization level adjusted for climate (yield index).This is abbreviated as _____AUMs @% Utilization X
% Yield Index = Adjusted Utilization.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Inventory and Range Condition

1. Key Species and Target Utilizations by Pasture

Idaho fescue (Feid) and Thurber’s needlegrass (Stth) are the key species in most of the north pastures. Squirreltail is the key species throughout most of the southern pastures, and Basin Wildrye (Elci) is key on some pastures. Crested Wheatgrass (Agcr) is the key species in seeded pastures. See Table -1, for listing of key species by pasture.

Pasture	Acres	Utilization Target	Key Species
Browns Valley	60,765	50%	Feid, Stth
Bull Lake	23,076	50%	Feid, Stth
Elk Butte	97,018	50%	Feid, Stth, Sihy, Agcr
Little Benjamin	38,450	50%	Feid, Stth, Sihy
North Sinks	40,076	50%	Feid, Stth, Sihy
South Sinks	13,504	50%	Feid, Stth
Fossil Lake	47,888	50%	Elci, Sihy, Sthh, Agcr
Vaughn Well Pastures	75,979 39,200	50% 50%	Sihy, Stth
East & West Doughnut	4032 8368	60% 60%	Agcr
Goodrich	14,950	40%	Agcr
Horse Mountain	12,400	60%	Agcr, Stth, Sihy
Brim Pastures	5890 3712 2432	60% 60% 60%	Agcr
West Butte Valley	10,600	60%	Agcr
Boilout	5824	60%	Agcr
Saddle	12,288	30%	Agsp, Agcr

2. Ecological Site Inventory

An ecological site inventory is nearly complete for this allotment. Results from the survey will be incorporated into the next evaluation.

3. Range Condition for the Allotment and in each pasture is summarized in Table-3. Range conditions from the Lakeview EIS were adjusted using monitoring studies.

Table -3

Pasture	Good	Fair	Poor	Public Land Acreage
Browns Valley	55,645	5,120	0	60,765
Bull Lake	7,680	15,396	0	23,076
Elk Butte	16,000	72,698	8,320	97,018
Little Benjamin	32,690	5,760	0	38,450
North Sinks	31,916	8,160	0	40,076
South Sinks	10,784	2,720	0	13,504
Fossil Lake	2,880	25,168	19,840	47,888
East Vaughn	0	70,695	4,220	75,979
West Vaughn	1,600	36,420	2,180	39,200
East Doughnut	2,352	1,280	400	4,032
West Doughnut	4,764	1,920	1,680	8,368
Goodrich	4,480	10,470	0	14,950
Horse Mountain	6,920	5,480	0	12,400
North Brim	4,685	1,205	0	5,890
Middle Brim	2,995	717	0	3,712
South Brim	1,426	1,006		2,432
Saddle	1,280	8548	2460	12,288
West Butte Valley	3,840	4200	2560	10,600
Boilout	4,650	1174	0	5,824
Totals	196587	278137	41,660	513892

4. Wild Horse Inventory

Year	East Vaughn	West Vaughn	Total
1990	12	25	37
1991	34	48	82
1992	41	58	99
1993	14	23	37
1994	22	27	47
1995	26	32	58
1996	31	38	69
1997	43	46	89
1998	52	55	107
1999	62	66	128
2000	84	119	203
Average	38	49	87

B. Studies and Results

1. Actual Use, Climate and Utilization

Actual Use Climate and Utilization data indicate that actual livestock grazing levels since 1990 have been within carrying capacities for most years. The West Doughnut, South Brim, and Elk Butte pastures have received repeated use during the critical season for herbaceous species. Middle Brim and Horse Mountain pastures have received May use during most years for a short period of time and may need slight adjustments. North Sinks, South Sinks, and Browns Valley have received mostly deferred use, and could effectivly be used earlier in a grazing rotation.. Boilout and West Butte Valley have distribution and wolf plant problems, and may require season of use changes. Data indicates active preference for the allotment may exceed carrying capacity.

See Appendix E for Table of Actual Use, Utilization, and Climate and Calculation of Potential Stocking Levels (Carrying Capacity).

2. Trend

There are 33 photo trend plots in this allotment. Photos were taken periodically from 1976 to 2000. The photos indicate 6 areas in an upward trend, 7 areas in a downward trend, and the majority of the allotment is in a stable trend. Two photo points have not been photographed after they were installed. There are is one Pace 180 in the Saddle Butte pasture which indicates an upward trend. Observed Apparent Trend was recorded in the Browns Valley Pasture in 1999, and indicates an upward trend.

There are 14 frequency studies, which were read from 1984 to 2000 results vary and are shown in the Table of trends.

See Table T-4 for a summary table of trends by pasture.

Table T-4

Pasture	Study Number	Photo Trend	Observed Apparent Trend	Frequency	Professional Judgement	Comments
Bull Lake	BL-1	Up		Sihy -39 Stth -1 Feid +11	Up	Increase in Feid indicates improved ecological condition
Browns Valley	BV-1	Up		Feid +23	Up	Increase in Feid indicates improved ecological condition
	BV-2	Stable	Up		Up	Increase in vigor of herbaceous species.
	BV-3	Stable		Feid +18 Stipa +4	Stable	Decrease in total number of grass species, increase in Feid (which doesn't show in photo), Increase in vigor of plants
Elk Butte	EB-1	Stable		Feid +27 Sihy -8 Stth +7	Stable	
	EB-2	Down		Feid -10 Sihy -10	Down	Reduced herbaceous and species and reduced vigor of remaining species.
	EB-3	Down			Stable	Stable but on edge, trend could go downward if grazing

Pasture	Study Number	Photo Trend	Observed Apparent Trend	Frequency	Professional Judgement	Comments
						not improved, photos show increase in Rabbit brush and cheatgrass.
	EB-4	Stable		Stth -10 Sihy +7	Down	decrease in total number of herbaceous species
Little Benjamin	LB-1	Stable		Feid +27 Sihy -8 Stipa +4	Stable	Some difference may be species identification, site could be slightly up based on increase in Feid
	LB-2	Down		Feid +31 Sihy -15 Stth _1	Stable	On edge of a lake, loss of species in photo, plants pedestalled, but increase in upland vegetation. Upland stable
	LB-3	Down		Feid +39 Sihy -3	Stable	
North Sinks	S-1	Up		Feid +8 Sihy -15 Stth +19	Up	
North Sinks	S-3	Down		Sihy +0 Stth -10	Down	There appears to be erosion from the road nearby. Lost

Pasture	Study Number	Photo Trend	Observed Apparent Trend	Frequency	Professional Judgement	Comments
				Stco-9		most herbaceous species.
South Sinks	S-2	Up		Sihy -8 Stth +41	Up	
Fossil Lake	FL-1B	Stable			Stable	
	FL-2	Stable			Stable	
Vaughn Well	VW-1	Stable		discontinued	Stable	
	VW-1	Stable		Sihy -9	Stable	
	VW-3	Stable		Sihy -17	Stable	
	VW-4	Stable			Stable	
	VW-5	not reread				
	VW-6	not reread				
East Doughnut	ED-1	Stable			Stable	Agcr stable, but rabbitbrush is increasing
East Doughnut	ED-2	Down			Stable	Agcr did not stay on the site after seeding, native grasses are starting to establish. High erosion hazard, sandy soils little cover

Pasture	Study Number	Photo Trend	Observed Apparent Trend	Frequency	Professional Judgement	Comments
West Doughnut	WD-1	Down			Down	Loss of herbaceous species including Agcr, dramatic increase in sagebrush
Goodrich	GW-1	Stable			Stable	
	GW-2	Stable			Stable	Agcr stable, increase in cheatgrass, very little use by livestock.
Horse Mountain	HM-1	Stable			Stable	
	HM-2	Up			Up	Increase in native herbaceous species

3. Use Supervision Observations

Use supervision and observations records can be found in the allotment file.

4. Soil Surface Factor

Soil surface factor (SSF) is stable to slight on the majority of the allotment. 69 sites were rated for SSF, with 46 areas in stable or slight erosion hazard, 22 sites in moderate erosion hazard, and one site with critical. The critical site is located in the sand dune portion of the Vaughn Well pasture. Moderate erosion includes 7 sites in the Elk Butte Pasture, 6 sites in the Vaughn Well, two sites in Saddle, one in West Butte Valley, and one in Horse Mountain. SSF rating sheets for moderate and critical erosion hazard are attached in Appendix E.

V. EVALUATION OF STANDARDS, OBJECTIVES, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Achieving Rangeland Health Standards

1. Watershed Function - Upland
Standard: Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage, and stability that are appropriate to soil climate, and land form

Not achieved in the Vaughn Well, Elk Butte, Little Benjamin, North Sinks, East Doughnut, and West Doughnut, West Butte Valley, Horse Mountain and Saddle pastures. Livestock grazing is a contributing factor to not meeting the Standard in Elk Butte, Vaughn and West Doughnut, pastures, and may be a factor in Little Benjamin and Saddle pastures. Livestock grazing is not a contributing factor in the North Sinks, East Doughnut and Horse Mountain pastures.

Indicators Used are SSF factor ratings attached in Appendix E as judged by soil movement, surface litter, evidence of erosion, pedestalling, rills, gullies, and flow patterns. Trend data is also used considering the indicators of species composition, cover, and frequency as summarized in Table T-4. Range

condition data summarized in Table T-3 is an indicator of overall health. Livestock grazing management is considered since it impacts rangeland health. Yearly use during May-July 15 negatively impacts herbaceous species.

2. Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas

Standard: Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

Not Applicable The ZX Christmas Lake Allotment does not have any areas considered as wetland or any perennial or intermittent streams considered as riparian areas.

3. Ecological Processes

Standard: Healthy, productive and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow and the hydrologic cycle.

Not Achieved on 41,660 acres or 8% of the allotment, ***functioning at risk*** on 278,137 acres (54%) of the allotment, ***met*** on 38% of the allotment. Indicators used are soil stability range condition and trend, plant and animal communities, and monitoring studies.

4. Water Quality

Standard: surface water and ground water quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards.
This Standard is not applicable to the ZX Christmas Lake Allotment, because there are no perennial or intermittent streams that flow on the allotment.

5. Native, Special Status, and Locally Important Species

Standard: Habitats support healthy, productive and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animal (including special status species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate and land form.

This standard is being met. Indicators used are vegetative trend, existing plant communities, composition and diversity, as well as the diversity of wildlife species. The allotment has diverse plant communities which hold adequate litter on site to provided proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling and energy flow while providing habitat for wildlife species.

At present the standard is being met for the Bureau sensitive plant species, *Erigonum prociduum* (prostrate buckwheat). Yearly monitoring is being carried out in two contrasting areas within the plant population: : within the area exclosed by a fence and within the area outside of the exclosure.

B. Analysis of Objectives from the Lakeview EIS,

1. Maintain or improve wildlife habitat
This objective has been met to the extent that habitat needs are understood. Habitat goals may require change as new goals are developed.

2. Maintain or improve ecosite condition
The majority of the allotment has either maintained (54%) or improved (38%) with only 8% of the area in a downward trend.

3. Maintain the Paisley Desert wild horse herd by providing 408 AUMs of forage in the Vaughn pastures on a sustained yield basis.

408 AUMs does not meet the forage needs of horses in this area. The Paisley Desert horses mainly use the Sheeprock Allotment with the Vaughn pastures of this allotment being the second highest numbers. Horse numbers in this allotment have ranged from a low of 37 to a high of 203 horses, far exceeding the forage allocation. It is recommended to manage for 26-65 horses in the Vaughn pastures. This would require an increase in the forage allocation for horses to 785 AUMs. The recommended allocation is less than the average use by horses over the last 11 years of 1044 AUMs(87 horses) and far lower than the high use level of 2436 AUMs.

4. Maintain or increase the 529 AUMs of wildlife forage on a sustained yield basis.

Wildlife needs have increased to 789 AUMs as a result of elk use in the area. The current forage needs of elk are 260 AUMs. As elk

numbers increase there is potential conflict with livestock and elk for the same forage. Some adjustments may be necessary in the future. Elk use has been outside the Paisley Desert HMA.

5. Manage the Allotment to maintain, restore or enhance populations and habitats of Bureau special status plant species.

At present the standard is being met and there is a balance; however, any change in season of use, numbers of livestock or where turn-out takes place could result in elimination of this population.

C. Grazing Treatments/System

Grazing treatments have been inconsistent with a few pastures receiving the majority of use during the critical season for herbaceous plants (May - July 15). These pastures are Elk Butte, and West Doughnut. The poor condition rangeland in the Vaughn pasture would benefit from a system with more rest. The permittee found the intensive grazing system almost impossible to follow, because it required constant moving of cattle. Drift problems have occurred in the Fossil Lake pasture which border private hay fields. Pasture cleanup has been a continual problem. Cattle have been left or have drifted back into pastures in which they should have been cleaned out, reducing the benefits of pasture rotation. The system needs to be simplified. Plant health needs must be considered for each pasture. Crested wheatgrass seedings, need to be grazed outside the critical season or one year out of three years provided rest. The pastures north of the paved Christmas Valley road require every other year deferment at a minimum.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommended Objectives

1. Restore 60% of the 41,660 acres of poor condition rangeland to fair condition or better within 15 years.

   This objective addresses the resource concern that poor condition rangeland is present on the allotment. Poor conditions result in increased erosion hazard and poor watershed health. These areas are not meeting Rangeland Health Standards 1 and 3. Monitoring to address this objective will be vegetative trend and phots studies measuring frequency, composition, density, cover. Soil properties such as erosion, pedestalling, gullying, and infiltration will also be considered.

   Management actions to achieve this objective include improved grazing treatments designed to provide stable and upward trend. (See Appendix H for recommended grazing strategy. Vegetation restoration projects emphasizing native seed development could reduce the recovery time. Projects may include brush beating, seeding or prescribed fire. Additional projects to assist in grazing management include cattle guards in high traffic areas where gates are not being shut. Fencing projects are recommended, especially in the Fossil Lake pasture. See Appendix I for recommended fencing and cattleguard placement.

2. Improve soil conditions in areas with moderate erosion potential to support improved hydrologic function and improved water holding capacity in the watershed.

   This objective addresses areas of moderate erosion concern and the goal to increase the water holding capacity of these areas as measured by the plant communities ability to hold water. The Rangeland Health Standards addressed are 1 and 3. Monitoring of this objective will include vegetation and soil trend. Studies of livestock and wild horse

carrying capacities will be considered as to their affects on the vegetation and soil resource. Management actions will be the same as those for objective 1. Additional projects may include introduction and study of microbiotic crust, and erosion control structures.

3. Provide a diversity of vegetation and plant communities across the landscape, including but not limited to plant communities necessary to support threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

   This objective addresses the health needs of plants, animals and watershed including Rangeland Health Standards 1,3,4 & 5. A high degree of diversity in plant communities assists in sustaining habitat and forage needs of wildlife and wild horses while providing livestock forage. Diversity increases a plant communities resilience to disturbances such as fire and weed invasion and assists in soil stabilization. Monitoring will include vegetative composition and trend studies.

   Management actions to accomplish this objective area to improve livestock grazing strategies considering the plant health needs of grasses forbs and shrubs. Vegetative restoration projects may be necessary to release forb species. Additional restoration projects may increase diversity.

   Continued monitory of the Bureau sensitive plant species will direct future actions regarding grazing management in the Elk Butte Allotment: such as where livestock are turned out, alternative years for spring use, numbers of livestock in area, possible complete exclusion of grazing from sensitive plant area, and other factors which may effect the sensitive plant species and prevent extirpation of prostrate buckwheat.

4. Provide livestock forage as consistent with other resource objectives. Actual use, utilization and trend data will be gathered to determine if livestock levels are withing carrying capacity and consistent with resource objectives. Management needs are the same as described in other objectives.

5. Provide 789 AUMs of forage for wild horses as consistent with other resource objects, and in thriving ecological balance. Manage for 26-65 horses in the Vaughn pastures of the Paisley Desert HMA.

   This objective addresses management of wild horses in the Paisley Desert HMA and Rangeland Health Standards 3 and 5. Monitoring to measure this objective will include wild horse census, utilization and trend studies. Management actions will include periodic gathering of wild horses to maintain a viable herd in balance with other resources. Other recommendations include modifying cattleguards, to prevent horses being trapped. Strengthening of boundary fences and other projects to encourage horses to stay withing the boundaries of the HMA. Potentially fertility control to manage populations.

6. Show and upward trend in the Vaughn, Elk Butte, West Doughnut, East Doughnut, Horse Mountain, Saddle and West Butte Valley Pastures. Show a stable to upward trend in remaining pastures.

   This objective addresses Rangeland Health Standards 1 and 3. Carrying capacity for livestock, wild horses and wildlife may be maintained or increased, while meeting other resource objectives. Grazing systems to meet this objective will assist with spring for needs of sage grouse, because spring use by livestock will not occur in all pastures.

7. Maintain or improve rangeland conditions to provide forage on a sustained yield basis for wildlife including antelope, mule deer, and elk with an initial forage demand of 789 AUMs.

This objective addresses the forage and habitat requirements of big game species. Rangeland Health Standards addressed are 1,3 and 5. Management actions which address this objective are described in objectives 1-6. Additional improvements may be necessary, but is not forseen at this time.

Improve and maintain suitable sage grouse strutting, nesting, brood rearing, and/or wintering habitat in good condition, to the extent possible, using the following parameters as optimum guidelines.

Strutting habitats: 20-50% canopy cover of nearby loafing areas.
Nesting habitats: Sagebrush height between 16-32 inches, Sagebrush canopy cover between 15-35%, Herbaceous understory 15% grass + 10% forbs
Herbaceous understory height at least 7 inches tall

Brood rearing habitats: Sagebrush height between 16-32 inches tall.
Sagebrush canopy cover between 10-25%
$\geq$ 40% of the area with: Herbaceous understory 15% grass + 10% forbs

This objective address Rangeland Health Standard 5 and the need to protect locally important species. Management actions to reach this objective may include modifications to livestock grazing strategies, stocking levels, or season of use adjustments. Additional improvements to enhance vegetation may include seeding, prescribed fire, or brush treatment.

B. Recommended Level of Use

Season of 3/1-7/15	7/16-11/30	Potentially Available end of year after field check of utilization and resource	Total Active Preference	Suspended

		concerns		
11,000	15,865	4,204	31,069	6,588

See Appendix F for recommended livestock use by pasture.

C. Interim Management

Recommended grazing treatments can be established without interim management. Restoration projects may require adjustments in management which will be designed when projects are implemented.

D. Categorization

This allotment should remain an I category allotment considering the large acreage and resource issues present in the area.

VII. TEAM PARTICIPANTS SIGNATURE PAGE

Preparer, Rangeland Management Specialist Date

Archaeologist Date

Botanist Date

Wildlife Biologist Date

Recreation Date

Hydrologist Date

Weed Specialist Date

Wilderness Date

Wild Horses Date

Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist Date

Supervisory Rangeland Management Specialist Date

Area Manager Date

Appendix A: General Location Map &Ownership

Appendix B: Allotment Map (Pastures)

Appendix C: Allotment Map (Pastures, acres, carrying capacity)

Appendix D: Pasture Use Summaries

Appendix E: Recommended Range Improvements

Appendix F: Allotment Summary Table

Appendix G: Actual Use, Utilization, Climate &Carrying Capacity Calculations

Appendix H: Grazing System Schematics: Map, Diagram

APPENDIX F: ALLOTMENT SUMMARY

Pasture	Acres	Livestock Average Actual Use	Wild Horse Average Actual Use	Wildlife Average Actual Use	Total Average Use	CUM PSL	CUM PSL Livestock	Ac/AUM
West Vaughn	39200	*490/898	586	55	1131	2038	1678	23
East Vaughn	75,979	*625/1146	459	110	1194	2360	1869	41
West Butte Valley	10,600	535	0	16	551	645	629	16
South Sinks	13,504	509	0	24	533	779	775	18
North Sinks	40,076	1637	0	63	1700	2396	2333	17
Little Benjamin	38,450	1812	0	63	1875	3214	3151	12
Saddle	12,288	444	0	16	460	723	707	17
Horse Mountain	12,400	852	0	16	868	1197	1181	11
Goodrich	14,950	643	0	21	664	1345	1321	11
East Doughnut	4,032	*142/313	0	8	150	225	217	19
West Doughnut	8,368	508	0	16	524	865	849	10
Bull Lake	23,076	660	0	32	692	909	877	25
Boilout	5,824	661	0	8	669	1059	1051	5
Elk Butte	97,018	3008	0	150	3158	4150	4000	15
North Brim	5,890	241	0	8	249	503	495	12
South Brim	2,432	386	0	6	392	568	562	4
Middle Brim	3,712	500	0	8	508	793	787	5
Fossil Lake	47,888	1052	0	71	1123	1309	1238	37
Browns Valley	60,765	2020	0	95	2115	3237	3142	19
Totals	516452	16725	1045	786	18556	28315	26862	

*Pasture grazed every other year listed as, average for all years/average for years grazed